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CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED EVENTS

1951

December 15-Maryland Unit: Winter Meeting. Calvert Hall College, Baltimore, Md., 2 P.M.

1952

January 27-31—U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, 3d National Conference. Hunter College, New York, N.Y.

January 27-February 2—American Library Association: Midwinter Meeting. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

January 28-February 1—Reading Institute, 9th Annual. Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. Theme: Prevention and Correction of Reading Difficulties.

January 29—National Book Awards, 3d annual. Commodore Hotel, New York, N.Y.

February 9—New England Unit: Catholic Authors Symposium and Book Fair. New England Mutual Hall, Boston, Mass., 2:30 P.M. (in conjunction with the League of Catholic Women).

February 17-23—Catholic Book Week: 12th annual observance.

Theme: Christian Reading for Joyous Living.

May 25-29—Special Libraries Association: Annual Meeting. Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y.

June 24-28—Catholic Library Association: 26th Annual Conference. Park Sheraton Hotel, New York, N. Y. Theme: American Catholic Letters at Mid-Century.

June 29-July 5—American Library Association: Annual Conference. Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.



THE LIBRARIAN'S ROLE IN THE RESTORATION OF THE WORLD¹

By R. PAUL BARTOLINI

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There is so much good and important work to be done in the world today. Even the task the librarian may define for himself is seen as a whole sea of work. To plunge immediately into the question, we may simply locate for ourselves this huge sea of important and good work that seems to have the library trade-mark on it. Once we define this sea of library-tinged work, we can begin the task of carving out of it that which is the most crucial for the salvation of our patrons. With this before us, we need to pick up a section and test the value and importance of this segement of work against a set of principles—against a philosophy.

To make myself clear, I should say that I am not talking about looking at our own library and trying to list the many big internal jobs. These undoubtedly exist in all our libraries. I do not mean then, that we say to ourselves such things as: "Now there are 212 books which need to be cataloged. Also I have the circulation records to go through for overdues, for faculty charges, etc. What shall I do first?" Those are big little jobs that need to be done. It is true that a library that can't tell a patron where a book is which is not on the shelf has something wrong in it that is costly wrong. Internal good management is important. But the librarytinged sea of work I have been talking about is made up of needs; let us say, rather, illsills and needs of individuals, of families, of organizations, and of society as a whole. These needs are outside of the building.

Let us try in this talk to define the librarian's role or his work in terms of these out-of-the-library-building needs rather than in terms of that discouraging mass (and mess) of detail within the library. This internal work problem must be attacked too, but not by us now. It is true that librarians have been praised for being orderly. They have been complimented for having everything in its right place. Of late, however, we have been criticized for these same traits. We have been accused of forgetting the needs of our society. We have operated in a vacuum. We have lacked social consciousness. In other words, we've not seen this sea of work I talk about.

Have we thought of the services our patrons need? I fear we have seldom really put our minds to their problems. Let us take the work of those of us who are school librarians as an example, first. Do we see our role as that of befriending our pupils? Through this we learn to love them individually. Then we understand their needs. Finally, we are able really to give needed help at the crucial moment. What is the first concern of those of us who are hospital librarians? If when a student nurse comes to us, or is around without coming to us, we temporarily forget the multitude of tasks to be done and really concentrate on her needs, we are in the library-tinged sea of work. The librarian is doing her job when she knows all about her patrons. As she does her library work, in cataloging, for example, she must bear in mind the patron groups who will use the books she is cataloging.

It is clear, then, that for this discussion we are interested only in people. We concern ourselves with patrons and potential patrons. Only people, in the realm of things which a library can touch, have any Godlike quality. It is these souls that are the most valuable beings on earth. In fact, then, by the word "world" in my title we mean people. We want to discuss the librarian's role in helping people live a life that will gain them eternal life.

Let us require that this librarian be an educator. Librarians are primarily educa-

Paper read at the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Midwest Unit, Paola, Kansas, October 27, 1951.

tors. All librarians ought to be professors. By a professor, I mean one who professes something definite and true. So many college and university teachers no longer profess. How many college teachers refuse to profess! They do not like to take a stand. They certainly are not definite! It is more important they believe, to lead discussions! How many college teachers, through ignorance, profess that which is only partially true!

But, in any case, as librarians we must be educators. Therefore, we try to eliminate as much ignorance as we can. In so doing, we are helping people gain eternal life.

Let us not say that learning leads to wrong. In his first encyclical, Pope Pius X stated: "For it is not true that the progress of knowledge extinguishes the faith; rather it is ignorance; and the more ignorance prevails the greater is the havoc

wrought by incredulity."

This ignorance is certainly found in abundance outside of the Church. We have no scarcity of it among Catholics. Perhaps ignorance among Catholics is more harmful. We have it in the "learned" Catholics. Here the harm hits us, because we lack the theology and philosophy of a depth and of an understanding necessary to correct and to counteract science and art devoid of godliness. Then "learned" man, without your Catholic faith, you are a pitiful example to your fellow man.

As an individual, the librarian must profess and instruct. That which he teaches must be both definite and true, especially must it be true. With the truth there is no liberty. Let us say there is no tolerance. No tolerance as the mechanic, for example, uses the word in measuring. Here tolerance is error or deviation from the exact. St. Augustine is supposed to have said:

In things necessary, unity; In doubtful things, liberty; But in all things, charity.

According to this, then, and according to our Saviour who said that of faith, hope, and charity the greatest of these is charity, the librarian in trying to spread the truth must be charitable, at least.

Not only as an individual, but as a member of the profession, and as a professional worker, the Catholic librarian is a part of the lay apostolate. His work in the lay apostolate should, other things being equal, be within the lay apostolate group, not merely individual. As with all of lay apostolate Catholic Action, we librarians turn to our bishops and the Pope for spiritual direction, guidance, and blessing.

The librarian is certainly included in this statement of Pope Pius X, again from his first encyclical: "For it is not priests alone, but all the faithful without exception who must concern themselves with the interests of God and souls—not, of course, according to their own views, but always under the direction and orders of the bishop."

In a conversation on the needs of the Church, Pius X is supposed to have said: "What is most necessary, at the present time, is to have in each parish a group of laymen at the same time virtuous, well-instructed, determined, and really apostolic."

We remain with this need today. Here is part of the librarian's role: to help create this group; to be in this group himself, first of all. Our librarian's role is to put Christ into the daily life of all individuals, into the family, into the activities of all segments of our society.

Daniel Webster said in an address in

1852:

If we work upon marble, it will perish.

If we work upon brass, time will efface it.

If we rear temples, they will crumble to dust.

But if we work upon men's immortal minds,

If we imbue them with high principles, With the just fear of God and the love of their fellow man.

We engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface,

And which will brighten and brighten to all eternity.

The librarian must work on the minds of men, of course. If Daniel Webster's "mind" is something different from what we mean by soul, then we shall work on the minds of men for the sake of their souls.

In that caustic magazine published by lay Catholics called *Integrity*, I found this clever

ditty:

Our patron, Saint Thomas Aquinas, Whose pleasure it was to define us Said a scholarly goal, That neglected the soul, Rated neither a plus nor a minus.

THE LIBRARIAN'S ROLE

From my limited experience in a number of institutions of higher learning—the traditional place of scholarly goals—I have found the soul not only neglected, but often unheard of, and, not seldom, its existence denied.

Here, therefore, we see a very large piece of work for the librarian. Here is a role that is a sea of work in itself. Yet there is much more that we librarians must take on as a part of our job.

A terrific problem for our patrons today is the separation of truth from falsehood. Examples by the thousands could be given. We can easily see how advertising, in general, multiplied as it is, has confused the sound making of a choice. How difficult it is to find a whole piece of truth with so much, shall we say, "miscellany" around about that truth!

Suppose we close our eyes a second and look at all the darkness there is before us. Now let us have all that space represent ignorance or falsehood. As an individual's knowledge or the truth that he knows, let us visualize a solid circle of white in this large, black space before our closed eyes. Suppose that for one of our library patrons this truth-circle's circumference measures three inches. In other words, his contact with the false is what we may call "threeinches' worth." If another patron has truth to the extent of a ten-inch circumference, he has more than three times as much ignorance and error around him of which he is cognizant and which he must not let confuse him or lead him awrong. I believe the library's patrons are coming to the librarian with larger and larger "circumferences". In other words, our people are bewildered by the amount of contact they have with that which is either wrong or only partially true. Thus, this situation seems to indicate that if knowledge is surrounded by error, the more a person knows, the more contact he has with error. Certainly we librarians often try in our helpful roles to assist people who have had many "inches' worth" of contact with error of all descriptions. Today, the librarian's role is a difficult one.

Certainly the present state of affairs in the American family is one cause of the severe difficulties we find in the people we try to help. Little home exists in our houses. Less home can be found in our apartments. The associations between parents and children are scant. Both are away from home, away separately at that, and entirely too much for their own welfare. May our family rosaries and prayers help us immensely to strengthen the family.

Our too-uncurbed desire for material goods, our desire for the things of this world, is certainly deplorable. For the guarantee of a share of these things, security we call it, we are giving up a little more of our opportunities to live the right life that will gain us the Kingdom of God. Soon we shall have forgotten, so far as practice is concerned, these verses of the sixth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew: "Behold the birds of the air, for they neither sow, nor do they reap, nor gather into barns: and your heavenly Father feedeth them. not you of much more value than they? . . . Be not solictious therefore, saying: What shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or wherewith shall we be clothed? For after all these things do the heathens seek. For your Father knoweth that you have need of all these things. Seek ye therefore first the kingdom of God, and his justice, and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matt. 6:26, 31-33).

Haven't we a plight here? Do not almost all publications today deal with material subjects? We librarians practically have no choice except among the material things. The concern of the world, as reflected on the printed page, is with food, clothing, shelter, luxuries, and, finally, peace on selfish terms rather than Christian principles of justice.

The tragedy will be that in this choice set forth in the same chapter of Matthew, we shall have chosen mammon. Let us recall what was written: "No man can serve two masters. For either he will hate the one, and love the other: or he will sustain the one, and despise the other. You cannot serve God and mammon" (Matt. 6:24). The lay apostolate librarian can help his patron choose God over mammon, this endeavor continuing into the leisure time of us librarians.

Our librarian need not limit his role to working with non-Catholic individuals or

organizations in trying to substitute something better for this secularism. I mean to say that secularism exists in non-secular places. I am not the first to say that we have much secularism in many Catholic organizations and groups. Isn't secularism rather a system of restricting temporal matters to a temporal level? A phase of the librarian's role will be to help people raise the temporal to the spiritual level. To a large extent the librarian can start the process by activating the mind of his patron.

Perhaps secularism is the practice man has developed of looking to himself more and more for all of his answers. God, he is excluding from all practical considerations of daily life. Everything is practical or daily or both. And thus God becomes excluded. For the librarian to try to bring active Catholicity and Christianity back into the daily life of his patron is a task of important and eternal results.

We are substituting man for God. This wrong is in direct opposition to the resolution of Pope Pius X to "restore all things in Christ". Our own Declaration of Independence was a wonderful statement of our belief in God. I do not mean to say that the UN or UNESCO are useless, for their work is good. They have been criticized for their lack of the spiritual. And to date I cannot see that their leaders, nor the peoples of their respective countries, are seeking God's graces to the extent to which they will need them to make good progress towards greater justice in the world.

Much of the confusion in the minds of the people of the United States over appointing a U.S. ambassador to the Vatican goes back to our now ingrained and wrong secular way of thinking. Our newspapers lead us to believe that there is not only an American heritage of separation of Church and State but also a heritage of separation of godliness and government, of separation of godliness and stateman, to, finally, an American heritage of separation of godliness and Americans.

I have nothing new on the relationships between the functions of the government and the functions of the Church. The matter has been made clear and is explained in our Catholic literature. This question is not within the realm of our topic today.

In academic circles, at least, it has become the fad to be liberal in all matters. One shouldn't be conservative. One shouldn't be old-fashioned. Take as an example a professor who has the position of Director of Religious Education in a certain Statesupported school. He is a personable young man who took training for the ministry. He proudly told me that he was liberal and, not like many people of his faith, saw no sin in drinking. He also sees no divinity in Christ. But he's a liberal! To him, and to many, if liberality is not a god it is at least a carte blanche. Here the librarian has a huge correction job on his hands. We need to correct this state of affairs among our patrons.

Do we disseminate the truth, we librarians? To circulate good books is worthy. To make all books available to all is bound to be harmful to some people. Many librarians in the country are pledged to providing all views on a subject. For most librarians almost all subjects are still unsettled. They therefore provide all points of view on these questions. This is much more than "all that's fit to read". Some of it just isn't fit.

To conclude, let me say that the books in which we ought to deal are books "to teach, to reprove, to correct, to instruct in justice: that the man of God may be perfect, furnished to every good work".

The librarian is an educator. His role I have considered primarily as an educational one. The librarian's role is to do his utmost, his entire share, to form as many persons as possible into being as Christ-like as possible. This soul-saving attempt is not altogether altruistic. It is to his own advantage as well.

Peter Michaels asks: "Is there a special purgatory for librarians where they are punished for lavishing the same loving care on books, good and bad, interesting and dull, true and erroneous, learned and stupid? Do they suffer there for co-operating in the circulation of pornography, heresy and vulgarity, and for quietly watching their fellowmen seek light where there is only darkness?"

THE LITURGY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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By R. PAUL BARTOLINI

Within recent years, growing interest in the liturgy of the Church has manifested itself among many people. In various sections of the country, study clubs, Catholic Action groups, and choirs have tried through organized effort to come to a deeper realization of the place of the liturgy in the Christian life. In many of our high schools and colleges the course of studies in religion includes Liturgical Latin, Use of the Missal, and Gregorian Chant. It is noteworthy that in a number of colleges the entire student body sings High Mass on Sundays. These students, returning to their own parishes, often form the nucleus of liturgical parish choirs and study groups. In some dioceses, too, the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine conducts summer schools for children. In the latter, syllabi based on the liturgy and on liturgical music have been used with very gratifying results. Moreover, large numbers of priests and religious attend summer schools and liturgical conferences every year,

in order to prepare themselves to teach and to direct students in this field.

In order to aid in all these endeavors, and to fulfill the needs of the many people who have inquired about books on the liturgy and related subjects, this selected bibliography has been drawn up. The compilers note with pride the quality, the quantity, and the state of preservation of the existing material, a tribute to the scholarship which is part of Catholic tradition. A treasury of almost untapped riches is available to students for research papers, for theses, and for dissertations. In the field of liturgical music, to cite one example, the literature itself is so vast that it was impossible to include anything but the most outstanding examples.

It is the hope of the compilers that this bibliography will serve as a directive to students in the fields of art, literature, history, music, and paleography. May they find as much joy in the study and life of the liturgy as we have here at Manhattanville.

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MOTHER GOOSE TO HOMER¹

By SISTER MARY JOAN PATRICIA, S.S.J. Librarian, Regis College, Weston, Massachusetts

Mother Goose to Homer! How far apart they seem! Yet someone has truly said, "If you want your child to love Homer, give him Mother Goose".

This flawless literature delights the child, awakens in him a responsiveness to rhyme and rhythm, develops his sense of humor through the nonsense surprise jingles, pleases his dramatic sense with verses about

Miss Muffet and Little Boy Blue, and gives him a feeling of relationship with these oldfashioned children.

At his mother's knee, he is simply charmed with the irresistible appeal of this age-old, world-wide literature which cultivates ear and taste with rhythmic measure, beautiful sound, and quaint imagery. This pleasure has its roots in some power so deep and fundamental that it defies explanation or imitation.

The child doesn't know or care that many

Paper read at the joint meeting of the New England Unit and the Metropolitan Catholic College Li-brarians, Providence, Rhode Island, May 19, 1951.

Mother Goose Rhymes originated as political lampoons and popular satires about Mary Queen of Scots, Henry VIII, Mary Tudor, and Elizabeth. But when the drama of English history brings these famous personages to the stage, and the college student comes to take a lively interest in the human side of the English monarchs and their courts, he is intrigued to see the annals of their times reveal with caustic wit the comedies, tragedies, and romances of high and low. For the working people, too, used these rhymes as the only means of voicing their complaints, e.g.:

Baa, Baa, Black Sheep, have you any wool? Yes, sir, yes, sir, three bags full; One for my master, one for my dame, And one for the little boy that cried in the

This recounts the spirit of discontent and revolt in the reign of Edward VI, when the king and wealthy nobles demanded so much wool that vast tracts of arable land were turned into sheep folds, resulting in an economic crisis, lack of foodstuffs and field labor, low wages, and high costs. "The master and the dame" are the king and the rich courtiers. "The little boy that cried in the lane" represents the poor people who were often hanged for crying out against abuse.

Katherine Elwes Thomas, after much scholarly research, also offers, in *The Real Personages in Mother Goose*, interpretations of many other nursery rhymes, some of them attributed to Shakespeare and other literary wits, some even to Queen Elizabeth.

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" and "Little Miss Muffet" refer to Mary, Queen of Scots. "Little Boy Blue" is a jibe at Cardinal Wolsey who had received the degree of Batcheleur of Arts at fifteen and was often called "the Boy Bachelor".

You may recall some of your childhood favorites that have come down to us in variant forms.

"Sing a song of sixpence" alludes to Henry VIII's confiscation of rich abbey lands, his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, his infatuation with Anne Boleyn, her short reign and swift execution:

Sing a song of sixpence,

[Henry's jubilant humming over his stolen riches]

A pocket full of rye, [rich grain fields Henry had confiscated]

> Four and twenty blackbirds Baked in a pie;

["blackbirds" refers to friars and monks; p y e meant a monk's cowl and hence the monk himself. As in the case of "Little Jack Horner", the monks, to satisfy the avaricious Henry, sent him twenty-four title deeds to monastic property. According to the prevailing custom, these were arranged in the form of a pie.]

When the pie was opened, The birds began to sing; Wasn't that a dainty dish To set before a king?

["dainty dish" because Henry selected choice portions, such as Newstead Abbey, to give to favored friends]

The king was in the counting-house Counting out his money,

[the holdings he had stolen]

The queen was in the pantry, Eating bread and honey;

[Catherine of Aragon eating English bread with Spanish assurance that the divorce from Henry could not take place]

The maid was in the garden

[twenty-year-old Anne Boleyn in the garden of Whitehall Palace where Henry first saw her]

Hanging out the clothes,

[beautiful frocks which Anne brought from France to enhance her charms]

When down flew a blackbird [a cleric, in this case Wolsey, "the royal headsman"]

And snipped off her nose. [beheaded her]

Another special favorite of childhood is "Hey, diddle, diddle":

Hey, diddle, diddle

[the name of an old dance, which suggests Elizabeth's love of dancing, music, and jollity]

The cat and the fiddle

[Elizabeth was often dubbed "the Cat." She played with her cabinet as if they were mice and outwitted the statesmen of Europe.]

The cow jumped over the moon;

["The Cow" was another nickname for Elizabeth. Her father had been called "the Dunne Cowe" because of heraldic bearings. "The moon" refers to Walsingham. Elizabeth, herself, playfully spoke of the staid Walsingham as "the moon" when she sent him on a trip to the imprisoned Mary of Scotland, apparently to investigate an alleged plot of Mary against Elizabeth.]

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The little dog laughed

[When Elizabeth tired of her sometime favorite, the Earl of Leicester, she playfully jeered at him by calling him her "lap dog". Once, when he was out of favor with the Queen, he asked to be sent to France on a diplomatic mission. She refused on the ground that when people saw him they would know she was near, and vice versa. "He is like my lap dog", she said.]

To see such sport

[political sport and tilt yard tournaments with grotesque antics]

And the dish ran away with the spoon.

[The "dish" was the formal title of the courtier who brought the royal dishes to the queen's dining room. The "spoon" was a beautiful lady-in-waiting who tasted the royal meals as a precaution against poisoning Elizabeth. The "dish" in this case was Edward of Hertford who secretly married the "spoon", Lady Katherine Grey. When the vain and jealous Elizabeth heard of this, she threw them both into prison for the remaining seven years of their life. They had two children in prison.]

Since none of all this underlying meaning has come to the child, he simply revels in the happy, jingling rhymes that add sun-

shine to his joyous hours.

It is only a step from Mother Goose to simple poetry. By careful guidance, the child can be led to love the best. He already responds to rhyme and rhythm, alliteration and imagery, and through poems about things that fall within his observation, or that appeal to his inherent ideals, mother, teacher, or librarian may lay the foundation of literary appreciation that will normally develop through his school and college years. He may even, in these early years, be introduced to poets who will be his lifelong companions, whom he will not only meet in his college course but cherish long years after.

Stevenson was endeared to the child's heart because he saw through the child's mind and with photographic precision presented what he saw. The very qualities of sincerity, simplicity, understanding, clearness, strength, and musical cadence which occurred in his children's poetry will recur in the books assigned for college reading. Because he early came in contact with poems by a host of authors, including Riley, A. A. Milne, the Brownings, Christina Rosetti, Blake, Lear, Tennyson, Bryant, DeLaMare, Teasdale, Meynell, Noyes, Kilmer, and

Fyleman, the student will greet these poets

as friends in college.

If Wordsworth and Bryant drew him to the woods and fields and made him love nature and nature's God, he may find rare enjoyment in the nature essays of Burroughs or Dallas Lore Sharp. Possibly, he may follow the trail to nature fiction or travel and in worthwhile literature relish a wholesome fare which will make less worthy books pallid and tasteless.

Lessons of courage, heroism, unselfishness, truth, faith, love, and sacrifice abound in beautiful poetry quite within the range of eight to eighty. Some current poems by a little-known author appealed to my class this year. These lines were written by Byron Herbert Reece, a Methodist poet from Georgia. The following is an excerpt:

THE ADORATION

If I but had a little coat,
A coat to fit a no-year old,
I'd button it close about His throat
To cover Him from the cold,
The cold,
To cover Him from the cold.

If my heart were a house also,
A house also with room to spare
I never would suffer my Lord to go
Homeless, but house Him there,
O there,

Homeless, but house Him there!

And in a poem to Our Lady he writes:

MARY

In Nazareth dwelt Mary Mild, She carded and she spun; On Christmas Day she bore the child Of God, His only Son.

No doubt, the imagination cultivated in poetry is further exercised through beautiful folk or fairy tales, beautifully told. Not all folk tales are suitable for children. In fact, we know that folk tales were not originally written for children but were told by simple people around the evening fire to wile away the long hours. Some tales are gory, cruel, immoral, and unfit. But there is such a wealth of lovely lore from which to draw that no child's store should be impoverished. Andersen, Hawthorne, and Padraic Colum with individual and inimitable style have presented a host of deathless favorites to people the child's world. Who better than Colum can throw open the gates of Troy and over land and sea follow Odysseus, mak-

ing the Greek hero come alive for the boy or girl breathlessly travelling in his wake?

The folk tale does far more than develop the imagination or furnish a means of escape from the commonplace into the magical. In their inherent desire for wish fulfillment, the boy or girl read themselves into the story. With the right book, they broaden and deepen, mentally, emotionally, spiritually. Seeing virtue rewarded and vice punished with poetic justice, they learn valuable lessons of virtue and courtesy. Isn't one secret of the tremendous success of Walt Disney's Snow White the artist's remarkable understanding and portrayal of human nature? Isn't this quality of the very essence of the folk or fairy tales? Isn't the sense of humor a delicious quality common to the primitive droll or noodle tale, to Uncle Remus, Alice in Wonderland, Kipling's Just So Stories and Stockton's charmingly absurd fiction? What a delight for the college student who renews acquaintance with Stockton when he picks up a copy of The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Alesbine! What more effective counter-irritant to modern sophistication, what better introduction to poetry or mythology or romance?

Because, as a child, he loved the stories of Grimm, the college student with scientific archeological bent may care to delve into the past as did those scholarly brothers Grimm, who recorded by folk tale the religious and social ideals of primitive peo-

ples.

Simultaneously or successively, the child may call for fairy tale or myth, for they have elements in common. Without a knowledge of myths, the student is handicapped in college when he meets mythological allusions in Greek or Latin, in classical poetry or other literature, and sometimes in other fields, science, for example. One of the newest elements discovered has been called Promotheum, an energy product liberated during current work on the atomic bomb. To a chemistry student who knows the story of Prometheus Unbound the suitability of the name is evident.

Historically, myths have an antiquarian value, for we are interested in the religious beliefs and the tales by which primitive man explained what was beyond his ken, for example, day and night, as told in the story of Phoebus, and the change of seasons as in the stories of Ceres and Proserpina and of Balder and Höder.

Exercising great discretion in the choice of myths, the story teller no doubt presented to the lad's youthful mind those stories suitable for children and probably favored the Norse myths, because they stressed the spiritual ideals rather than the physical, emphasized wisdom rather than craft, and cherished respect for women, family, and home, especially dear to man in a land where cold and hardship taxed moral and physical strength and challenged courage and patient endurance.

Again and again, in college reading of Lägerlof, Undset, Rolvaag, Gulbranssen, and other Scandinavian writers the student senses the racial characteristics evidenced in the

Norse myths.

To know his Aesop, La Fontaine, Lessing, Gay, and Cowper, the college student finds his early acquaintance with myths an asset. In Horace, Chaucer, and Hawthorne he will read literary versions of some old favorites.

When Peter Rabbit hopped into the little boy's friendship, he started him on the alluring trail of nature literature, which included Thornton Burgess and *Uncle Remus*, and, perchance, branched off to Thoreau, Burroughs, and Sharp, or, perhaps, to nature romance or fiction, animal or sea story, which through adolescence and adult life wile away many an hour and tempt the reader further afield into travel or science.

Speakers, writers, artists, and conversationalists make such ready use of the fable that really a college student loses half the meaning of a reference if unacquainted with the fable. "Wolf! Wolf!", "It's a case of sour grapes", or "Who will bell the cat?" occur so often in every-day conversation that one cannot afford to be ignorant of their connotation. Many a time Abraham Lincoln made use of the fable to prove a point or convey an idea.

From the prudential fable the child, no doubt, advanced to another type of symbolic story—the parable—used so frequently and exquisitely by Our Lord, the most perfect of all story tellers. As he grew older, no doubt, the boy came to an awareness of the beauty of the parable and a realization that the Prodigal Son was the best short story

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ever told. If, in aroused interest, he searched further and came upon Father Meschler's Life of Our Lord, he learned that "to speak in parables is a peculiarity of all Oriental wisdom and that if Our Lord wished to be considered a great Master, He must give evidence of proficiency in this mode of instruction . . . [which] offered advantages for the speaker as well as the hearers . . . learned and unlearned alike. Further . . . the method had this advantage . . . that [Our Lord's] glorious intellect could re-veal itself in all its depths, clearness, delicacy and grace, together with its power of reaching the minds of the people . . . Thus He advanced in the esteem and favor not only of the people but also of the teachers of the law . . .

Further study of the Bible or of the life of Our Lord would be a natural consequent. Our college students have been charmed and deeply affected by Archbishop Goodier's Public Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ and claim that the graphic details of God's biographer have made Christ live for them.

Among the many lives of Christ, Fulton Oursler's The Greatest Story Ever Told has made a strong appeal. J. L. Ross, in the Library Journal, says it is "vivid" and "retains intense interest" and that "these scripts" make the story "feel as real and contemporary as a newspaper report". And N. K. Burger of the New York Times comments: "The stories are simply written and can be read as entertainment, as introduction to the Gospel story or as commentary. The important thing is that they present in modern form an account of those dramatic, long past, ... events that have ... changed the world." Monsignor Sheen commended the author "very highly for this contribution to religious literature".

This year, Oursler has published a Child's Life of Jesus. Virginia Kirkus calls it "one of the best books of this type we have seen". During the hero worship stage, the boy's

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fancy was fired with tales of chivalry, of knightly ideals, and fine, noble living. In romance cycle and legend immortalizing the heroic exploits of Beowulf, Robin Hood, Don Quixote, King Arthur, Roland, the boy laid a foundation for the best in literature and approached the threshold to biography.

With all the concreteness of the new biography which presents real people wrestling with and overcoming real difficulties, the boy meets and loves flesh-and-blood saints like Damien the leper and Don Bosco. He is stimulated by the real experiences of men and women who overcame personal or physical handicap, broke their way through virgin forest, mastered science, discovered new lands, or rose to eminence in statesmanship or profession, army or navy.

Since the best books for the child must hold the interest of the adult, these may well form a part of his permanent private collection.

Though conscientious book selectors sound a warning note to the buyer of science books for children, there are in the recommended lists many charming editions in good format and a variety of subjects in useful and applied arts. For example, the "howto-do" and "how-to-make" books encourage initiative in the "hand-minded" child and, while serving to lessen the discipline problem, offer illuminating evidence of the child's aptitude.

If the girl and boy get good fiction graded for their years, it is not difficult for the college librarian or teacher to develop a love of good literature with a discriminating reading habit.

Through all the years from childhood to manhood and womanhood, "the gift of reading" brings treasured friends into lives made better and happier and richer by contact with good and great and lofty minds.

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TALKING SHOP

A PAGE FOR HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

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Considering that we are writing this in Children's Book Week, we decided to spend part of our column on some Junior Literary Guild selections which have come our way recently. These represent outstanding authors and pub-lishers. For the primary grades, or ages 6-8, we have a Noah's ark: a colt, in Flip and the Morning, in the typical style and art of Wesley Dennis; koala bears, in DuBois' most attractive (picture and story) Bear Party, laid in Australia and having a gay costume party as the highlight, ex-celling in good humor; a cat, in Mathiesen's Blue-Eyed Pussy, who was scorned by the ordinary-eyed cats on its way to the Land of Many Mice, a translation from the Danish; a cow, in another translation from the Danish, Gretor's Kippie the Cow, which is probably the only cow that rode to the market on a trolley-car. Cats, and one has just joined the Hurley family, are also purring in Holberg's The Catnip Man, who is rewarded for his love of animals by the kindness of some children and their friends. Leo Politi has told us something of his Italian boyhood when he returned from California in an Indian Chief suit to astound his playmates, and all San Matteo went Indian. Read his Little Leo. The famous Mummer's Parade in Philadelphia on New Yeark's Day is the theme of Milhous' Patrick and the Golden Slippers, and the O'Tooles, begorra, are there. The smell of fish is strong in Marcia Brown's Skipper John Cook, as that is all Si can cook after the crew tires of beans.

On the elementary grade level, ages 9-11, we have a stable full of horses. Lavinia R. Davis adds to her lot in Sandy's Spurs, Sandy being a Northern boy who spends his vacation in Virginia and learns to ride and love horses. Another boy, an orphan, finds a home and a career in the second Kentucky Derby story, Ban-Joe and Grey Eagle by Isabel McMeekin. Laura Bannon continues her chuckling in Horse on a Houseboat, with a centennial celebration in San Francisco Bay as local color. Black Penny provides a Swedish family in early Wisconsin with a problem of love and sacrifice. Emily and Axel are Phoebe Erikson's parents. The Southern mountains contribute a cat, Yaller-Eye, who helps Randy get a schooling. Gannett continues her series of Elmer in Dragons of Blueland, the third book. Christopher Columbus and His Brothers, three in number, is an unusual historical family story by Hogeboom. Grandmother's farm, summer vacation, Tom Sawyer, and a school library are ingredients in Carter's Ghost Hollow Mystery. The effort of three boys to keep a mischievous St. Bernard, and to capture an escaped circus bear, provides fun and adventure in Richardson's Find-

ers Keepers.

For junior high school girls we would like to mention a half-dozen books, beginning with a horse story by McIlvaine, Copper's Chance. A 17-year old girl seems to be the only one who can gentle the outlaw horse. Career is the theme of The Right for Judith, who had to give up dreams of opera singing for the practical work of social welfare. A real contribution by Enid Johnson. The West is locale for Sleeping Mines by Finney and The Mystery of Hidden Village by Turngren. Susan's determination to find the valuable ore discovery of her dead father, and Rusty Jerrold's similar determination to find a lost archeologist's discovery, result in both adventure and information. We had the privilege of criticizing the manuscript of Malvern's story of Queen Esther, Behold Your Queen, and recommend it highly. Mabel Robinson has another Maine story in Strong Wings, with Connie taking care of her younger sister and brother when her parents are detained.

For junior high school boys we give priority to the last novel by Jack O'Brien, the last of his noted Silver Chief stories although this book is entitled Royal Red, a horse. Not up to the usual standard, as another author completed the manuscript, but a first-rate story. Luck of the Irish by Ruth Knight is a dog story plus adventure in Venezuela by Steve Sullivan. Fiddling Cowboy in Search of Gold is the second book about Ross Gordon who, this time, hunts gold in the Black Hills during the Indian troubles and eventually joins the U. S. Cavalry. Another superb story by Regli. West Lathrop's Unwilling Pirate also is historical, Cape Cod of the 1700's, with young Steven finding his missing ship captain father after being shipwrecked among the Caribs. Fast adventure. Bryant's Lost Kingdom concerns an Indian boy, Rodmika, who seeks both an easy road to the American Foundation and a clue to a lost city in the swamps, and his own noble heritage. Unusual in every way. Science fiction is reaching down for readers and Greener's Moon Ahead! is a good example of space ships, rival enemies, along with lots of astronomical information. Happily it lacks the horror, sex, and materialism of older science fic-

In a column last year we regretted that the Scholastic Book Bazaar manuals were exhausted. We suggest that you send \$1.00 at once to the Scholastic Teacher for its revised "Let's Have a Book Bazaar" manual plus a five-pound packet of jackets, book lists, and the like. Oh yes, we have an article in the Book Week issue of America, 'Reading in an Age of Looking". Let us know whether you agree with us or not.

Season's greetings to all of you!

AT YOUR SERVICE

A PAGE ON REFERENCE TOPICS

Sister M. Claudia, I.H.M. Editor Marygrove College Library, Detroit 21, Michigan

Union Catalog for Theology

At a recent meeting of the Catholic Theological Society of America Cardinal Francis Spellman of New York announced the establishment of a union catalog project for listing research books in theology located in every seminary in North America. Rev. John H. Harrington, librarian at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, New York, will direct the cataloging in cooperation with the Library of Congress.

Father Harrington, now in Europe on a Fulbright scholarship, has been granted a year's leave of absence to supervise the installation of a copy of the Princeton Index of Christian Art at the Pontifical Institute for Christian Archaeology. The Index will be presented to Pope Pius XII by Cardinal Spellman as a result of a gift of \$50,000 which was given by an unnamed donor to provide the duplicate copy. The gift also provides for an endowment of approximately \$3,000 a year to keep the file current with all new material inserted in the Index at Princeton as a result of continuing investigation and study.

Sponsa Christi

The December issue of Life of the Spirit (Blackfriars, 34 Bloomsbury St., London, WC1) will carry a translation of the Holy Father's Constitution on contemplative orders, as well as articles on religious life by Benedict Steuart, O.S.B., Mark Brocklehurst, and Conrad Pepler,

World Congress of Lay Apostolate

The October 27, 1951, issue of the London Tablet (p. 304) gives the full text of the "General Conclusions" reached by the recent World Congress of the Lay Apostolate in Rome. The same issue includes the prayer for lay apostles personally composed by Pope Pius XII during the Congress.

Deutsches Theater-Lexikon

The first Lieferung of Professor Wilhelm Kosch's Deutsches Theater-Lexikon (Vienna, Ferd. von Kleinmayr Verlag) follows the high standards of the author's Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon. This latest biographical and bibliographical handbook, a pioneer effort in its field, will be published quarterly in issues of six Druckbogen at 1.20 sw. fr. each. The work will be complete in two or three volumes.

Medieval Studies

Guggenheim awards for the year 1951-52 have been made to Leo Franz Schrade, Professor of the History of Music, Yale University, for a study of the history of church music from the beginning of the Christian era to the sixteenth century, and to Oliver Strunk, Professor of Music, Princeton University, for a study of the music of the Byzantine liturgy.

From the Periodicals

The July-September, 1951, issue of Lumen Visae is a special issue devoted to "Teaching Religion in Secondary Schools" and includes an article on "Text-books in the United States", by Albert Leonard, S.J., of the International Centre for Studies in Religious Education.

A recent issue of the London Tablet reports a patron saint for people who are negligent in answering letters. St. Arsenius, tutor to the Emperors Arcadius and Honorius, is reported to have been in the habit of saying: "Silence has never given me any redress; conversation always a little". He could, therefore, never be persuaded

to answer letters in writing.

Statistics of Michigan Public High School Libraries, 1949-50" in the Michigan Library News for September, 1951, are based on statistical questionnaires prepared in cooperation with the Standards Committee of the School and Children's sections of the Michigan Library Association. The questionnaires were sent to all public and parochial high schools and junior high schools, to all public and parochial elementary schools with an enrollment of over 500, and to a selected group of smaller elementary schools. Summaries of the data for elementary and parochial school library service are planned for future issues of the Michigan Library News. UMT

Universal Military Training, Foundation of Enduring National Strength, the first report of the special commission created by Congress to study universal military training, is now available from the Superintendent of Documents (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.) for 35¢

L.C. Cards for Motion Pictures

A new leaflet describing the Library of Congress cards for motion pictures and film strips was mailed out with last month's Card Division statements. The leaflet gives information on scope, form of cards, and scale of prices, and includes a sample catalog card.

A code of catologing rules has been developed, based on the experience of the Office of Education, the Copyright Office, and the National Archives. Approved by the American Library Association and members of film associations and audiovisual groups, these rules will soon be available from the Superintendent of Documents.

For the Reference File

For those who have queried the pronunciation of Pecquet in the Wisdom of Father Pecquet (New York: David McKay, 1951), the publisher notes that the correct pronunciation is as follows: Pe(c)—e pronounced as in the word pet, accent on first syllable; quet—pronounced as capital K in the alphabet.

CONTACT FOR CATALOGERS

A CLEARING-HOUSE PAGE FOR CATHOLIC CATALOGERS

Rev. Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B., Editor The Library, Catholic University of America, Washington 17, D.C.

Catholic Literature in Non-Catholic Libraries

"In connection with the cataloging of Catholic books, I am considering doing some work along the line of developing a key to non-personal author entries in religion, many of which naturally fall in the field of Catholic literature. What I have in mind is an index which would refer from certain key words in typical titles and would indicate the type of entry called for. It seems to me that this would be of considerable help to the more inexperienced librarians.

"I have recently gone through a collection of Catholic literature which we bought from London and have run up against many problems. I was informed that perhaps you might have done some work that would be of help along this line. I have your list of subject headings but what I am interested in is the author entry angle.

"If you have any suggestions to make along this line, or know of any helpful literature, other than the standard aids to cataloging, I should be happy to know of them".

This inquiry comes from the librarian in a non-Catholic theological seminary.

It is interesting to note that the gentleman thinks that non-personal main entries for classical literature ought to be handled the correct way, namely, from the viewpoint of established Catholic usage.

Since the publication of the Vatican Code¹ we are fortunately in possession of a tool affording an adequate solution for this type of problem. Rule 169 of the Vatican Code provides the clue for the rest of the problems, thus: "The various publications issued by the Catholic Church and its ecclesiastical bodies are entered according to the rules that follow." The more general rules follow immediately, with reference to other rules that may be needed. All are generously supplied with examples. Under some rules complete or near-complete lists of the non-personal authors are given, as for the sacred congregations and the liturgical books.

 Vatican. Biblioteca Vaticana. Rules for the Catalog of Printed Books; tr. from the 2d Italian edition. xii, 426p. Chicago, A.L.A., 1948. Better guidance than this we human catalogers can hardly desire.

Another Welcome Supplement

With the publication of the new Catholic Supplement to the Standard Catalog for High School Libraries² we witness one Catholic library aid which is both up to date in material and prompt in appearance.

Besides being a well-prepared bibliographic tool, this supplement is also a great aid to the cataloger. The author names are correctly determined, the contents are thoroughly analyzed for appropriate subject headings; both are expressed in forms readily intelligible to high school students.

Among novel, or rather simpler, forms of subject headings we note the choice of "Last things" in preference to the more formidable "Eschatology", and "Christian doctrine" for texts in "Religious education".

The finished product is a credit to the library science school which prepared the supplement.

No Catholic high school should brook delay in subscribing to the new supplement.

Just a Reminder

Lest we forget, we presume permission to attach this little refresher concerning an important topic.

The reminder is in reference to last month's issue of Contact page, which closed with an appeal to collect the best recent Catholic bibliographic tools about foreign authors for publication in this column.

Please send the titles you know promptly. The material must be collected now. In a few months it will be too late to compile the information for publication in this year's issues of C.L.W.

Take your pen and write quickly.

Next month the first list of titles will appear in this column.

 ¹⁹⁵¹ Catholic Supplement to the Standard Catalog for High School Libraries, selected by a committee of the Catholic Library Association, Helen L. Builer, chairman. Under the auspices of Marywood College. Scranton, Pa. 37p. New York, N.Y., H. W. Wilson Co., 1951.



BIBLIOTHERAPY

A PAGE FOR HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS

Lucy A. Latini, Editor St. Mary's Hospital, Wausau, Wisconsin

An interesting reference question received recently was: "Do you know of a list of good books for reference in history of nursing? I should like Catholic authors if possible. Has a priest written a history of nursing?"

As yet, I have not been able to locate a ready compiled list on the subject alone—history of nursing. However, in the pamphlet, "List of Books Suggested for Libraries in Schools of Nursing", published by the National League of Nursing Education, there is a section devoted to that subject. Among the books listed, those by Catholic authors are: Apostle of Charity by Theodore Maynard; History of Nursing and These Splendid Sisters by James Joseph Walsh. May I suggest further research into bibliographies appearing in journals and books pertaining to the history of nursing. General History of Nursing by Lucy Ridgely Seymer offers many suggestions by way of its bibliographies appearing between chapters of the book.

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There has not been a special Catholic book list prepared for publication on the history of nursing or any subject in nursing. But it is a valuable point to consider in so far that a prepared diet would serve as a treatment to the means of promoting a library service in a Christ-like manner.

Nevertheless, the reference question is a good one, for it brings to light one need for better service in nursing school libraries. Often do instructors ask for a list of books pertaining to a particular subject, including the biographies of people taking part or purely a fiction that centers around that field. The librarian is at a loss unless she compiles her own list from the collection at hand.

While on the matter of needs, another question often asked is whether there is anything like the Reader's Guide or the Index Medicus for the nursing field. There is no known guide as yet that lists all nursing journals and articles written in the realm of nursing. Here again is a wide open field for research towards better library service in the nursing schools.

A strong membership group could accomplish such a worthy project in collaboration with the American Nurses' Association. Another worthwhile project in cooperation with the National Council of Catholic Nurses would be a Catholic book list on the various subjects pertaining to nursing. A nursing library committee from the nursing. A nursing library committee from the could be the instigators of such valuable publications that seem to be a nation-wide demand.

The hospital section of the Catholic Library Association is still very young. There are many projects to be undertaken yet; but, first there must be a membership so as to create the incentive for better service. From the replies of the national survey held last year under the Catholic Hospital Association, a definite proof has been revealed that a greater membership is needed. More of the details of the nursing school and medical library questionnaire forms will be tabulated later. A report from the patients' library was published in the April, 1951, issue of the CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD.

Another reference question received from a nursing school in Wisconsin inquired about the adaptation of the Dewey Decimal classification for a nursing education library. Is there a modified classification that can be applied to the nursing subjects in particular, other than the scheme prepared for the Bellevue School of Nursing Library?

One of the hospitals in Minnesota inquired about a school offering a refresher course in the summer for medical librarians.

Of all the reference questions received during the past year, many of them were inquiries as to how to organize hospital libraries. When reference is made to hospital libraries, we usually think of the patients' library. Even though it is the infant of the hospital group, there seems to be a steady interest in growth. Most of the sectional hospital meetings have recently been concentrating upon a program for the welfare of the patients. With a stress upon the treatment of Christotherapy and bibliotherapy, our hospital administrators will begin to realize its great value in bolstering the patients' mental outlook.

The Wisconsin Catholic Library Association fall meeting, held November 17th in Milwaukee under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Skillman, placed all the emphasis of their program upon the patients' library alone. One person explained the meaning of bibliotherapy, another discussed the chaplain's viewpoint on the hospital library, and the third presented suggestions on how to organize a library for the hospital patients. It was a program planned especially for the hospital administrators.

In studying the 1951 Catholic Library Association Handbook, you will realize the small membership represented in the hospital section. Unless we can grow in size and strength will we be able to fulfill our purpose of promoting library service in our Catholic hospitals?



NEWS AND NOTES



A Holy and Happy Christmas

and

A Bright and Glorious New Year!

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UNITS

Maryland Unit

"It is very simple, they tell us, to be a young people's librarian. All you have to do is read all your books, know all your young people to read the books." Miss Julia Losinski said this to the Maryland Unit of the Catholic Library Association at the regular fall session held at Fourier Library of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, on October 27, 1951. Miss Losinski, young people's librarian at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, addressed some fifty representatives of college, school, public, and hospital librarians on the subject of "Teen-agers in the Public Library".

In a business meeting which preceded the talk, plans of the College Round Table were reported by Sister Mary Anthony, R.S.M., of Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, and chairman of that group which is engaged in editorial work on the *Catholic Periodical Index* for 1934-1938. The High School Round Table, headed by Miss Mary Creaghan, librarian of Loyola High School, Baltimore, is studying individual problems of library organization. The Catholic Book Week Committee announced its plans for the third annual lecture and book fair to be

held at Seton High School, Baltimore, on February 18, 1952.

Following a tea in Fourier Lounge, the meeting separated into groups to view two demonstrations. Sister Mary Alfrieda, S.S.N.D., librarian of Notre Dame of Maryland Preparatory School, gave a practical exposition of vertical file materials and procedure. Mr. Long of the Recordak Corporation demonstrated the use of the Kodagraph Microfilm Reader which was recently presented to Fourier Library by the Alumnae Association of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland.

The chairman of the Maryland Unit is Rev. William Davish, S.J., of Loyola College and the secretary-treasurer is Sister Mary Concessa, S.S.N.D., of Notre Dame Teacher-Training School, Baltimore.

SISTER MARY CONCESSA, S.S.N.D., Secretary-Treasurer

Western New York Catholic Librarians' Conference

The September meeting of the Western New York Catholic Librarians' Conference was held at Canisius College at the invitation of Rev. Andrew L. Bouwhuis, S.J., college librarian. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Thomas Flanagan, O.M.I., of Bishop Fallon High School, who opened the session

with prayer. Guest speaker at the meeting was Helen M. Cashman, librarian of Charlotte High School in Rochester. She spoke on "Selling the Library to Teachers and Pupils". An informational talk on "Workshops in the Libraries" was given by Lucy Murphy of the Buffalo Public Library.

Father Flanagan, the chairman, introduced an unexpected visitor at the meeting. He was Rev. James Kortendick, S.S., director of the Department of Library Science at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., and a member of the executive council of the Catholic Library Association. Father Kortendick availed himself of the opportunity to express his appreciation not only for the library discussions but for the feeling of continued interest and progress towards working out the problems of the Catholic library field. Father Kortendick was en route to D'Youville College, Buffalo, New York, to inspect the new program of the library science series of courses, of which he said: "This new sequence will offer such training to personnel in public and parochial schools and will afford preliminary preparation for students who are planning graduate study in library science." Father Kortendick complimented the D'Youville authorities on their foresight in securing the latest in audiovisual equipment for demonstration purposes.

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Sectional business meetings followed the talks. The elementary school section nominated a new chairman to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Sister Mary Evangeline, G.N.S.H., to Jackson Heights, Long Island. As a result of the ballot, Sister Mary Anthony, also a Grey Nun, was elected. The secondary school section, presided over by Miss Lucy Murphy, planned a revision of "Prose and Poetry" for high schools. Sister St. Ruth, chairman of the college section, discussed plans for the coming year. The members of this section agreed to make tours of libraries in some of the large cities, and hold their library meetings there.

Before the meeting adjourned, printed copies of an address entitled "The Niagara Frontier, Historical and Critical", delivered by Rt. Rev. Msgr. James B. Bray at the February meeting (1951), were distributed to the 75 members present at this meeting.

SISTER MARY BONAVENTURE, Fel.,

Wisconsin Unit

Over 200 attended the fall meeting of the Wisconsin Unit at St. John Cathedral High School, Milwaukee, November 17. Rt. Rev. Msgr. James Kelly, rector of the cathedral, welcomed the group after the meeting was called to order by Rev. Charles Corcoran, S.J., chairman of the Unit.

Dr. Paul Mundie, a personnel consultant, was the first speaker at the general session. In his talk on "Librarian-Reader Relationships" he described these qualities that insure effective librarians: an intelligence that can successfully cope with reality; emotional maturity; skills for getting along with people; an ability to organize work and get it done; and an insight into oneself and one's Mrs. Dilla MacBean, director, fellowmen. Division of Libraries, Chicago Board of Education, discussed "Trends in Professional Education for Librarians", saying that too much time is spent on technical processes and that the librarians' training should parallel that of teachers.

At the sectional meetings in the afternoon: Mrs. MacBean spoke on the librarian's role in remedial reading programs, to the high school section; Miss Camille Rigali gave an account of the history of the Daprato Ecclesiastical Art Library, Rev. Raymond Fetterer, of St. Francis Seminary, presented "A Code of Ethics for Catholic Librarians", and Sisters Consuela and Gerard Majella, of Mt. Mary College, reported on the A.L.A. and W.L.A. meetings, to the college section; Miss Nora Rathbun, chief of children's work at the Milwaukee Public Library, spoke on "Widening Horizons through Books" and Miss Elizabeth Burr, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, demonstrated the use of filmstrips in telling stories to children, to the elementary section; Rev. Hugh O'Connell, C.S.S.R., of Immaculate Conception Seminary, spoke on "Bibliotherapy", Rev. Peter Klinkhammer on "A Chaplain's Viewpoint of the Hospital Library", and Miss Lucy Latini, librarian of St. Mary's Hospital, Wausau, Wis., explained how to organize a library for hospital patients, to the hospital section; and Miss Monica Longfield, chief librarian of St. Bernard Parish Library, presented some pointers to the parish libraries section.

Secretary

The many exhibits were viewed by all during the noon recess. Many felt that this was the finest meeting in several years.

SISTER MARY CLAUDE, O.P.,

Secretary-Treasurer

Brooklyn-Long Island Unit

The Brooklyn Diocesan Free Catholic Library very graciously entertained the members of the Brooklyn-Long Island Unit of the Catholic Library Association on Saturday, November 17, at 2 P.M. Sister Regina Miriam, chairman of the Unit, presided.

The meeting opened with a prayer led by Rev. Francis Tomai. Rev Paul Faustmann, pastor of St. Boniface's Church, welcomed the audience. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. Upon Mr. Leavey's request, Sister Regina Miriam urged the members to pay their national dues. She also pleaded with the high school members of the Unit to interest themselves in purchasing the C.P.I., stating that the basic subscription rate is \$5.00 for the first eight of the magazines to which their library subscribes that are indexed in the C.P.I. and 75¢ for each additional magazine. She then asked that fullest cooperation be given to our new Catholic Book Week chairman, Sister Mary Celestine, C.S.J., librarian of Mary Louis Academy. Prayers were offered for the repose of the soul of Sister Marcianna, C.S.J., librarian of Queen of All Saints Diocesan High School. A motion was made and seconded to have a Mass said for Sister Marcianna, and the chairman promised to have this done.

Our Unit being the oldest of the Units of the Catholic Library Association, it was given the honor of making arrangements for the oncoming National Convention to be held at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York, June 24-28, 1952. All were asked to cooperate. Sister Regina Miriam also announced that our winter meeting would be held in St. John's University Library, 72 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, on February 23, 1952.

Mr. Edward Quinn, librarian of the Brooklyn Diocesan Library, gave a brief but inspiring talk on the history of that library. The listeners were persuaded that here was a work in which God has special designs. His faith in God has not been in vain.

Sister Joseph Immaculate, C.S.J., professor of English at St. Joseph's College for Women, and also book reviewer for the Brooklyn Eagle, read a very fine and thought-provoking paper on "The Catholic Novelist As an Apostle". Discussion followed.

The meeting adjourned at 4 P.M.
SISTER MARY LOYOLA, S.M.,

Secretary-Treasurer

Albany Unit

The Albany Diocesan Unit held its first regular meeting of the school year on the afternoon of November 17 in the new library of the College of St. Rose in Albany. Following Benediction in the college chapel. the Unit members, invited guests, and friends assembled in the audio-visual room which is situated on the third floor of this very modern and beautiful library. Miss Anna Clark Kennedy presided, and, together with Sister Anna Clare, C.S.J., librarian of the college, cordially greeted all who were present. In order to provide more time for the touring of the new edifice, as well as to enable the audience to ask questions of the two guest speakers, the chairman curtailed the business aspect of the gathering.

Rev. Joseph F. Cantillon, S.J., librarian at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J., spoke on "The Library in a Catholic College". He stressed the necessity of weeding out ancient and unused material and of acquiring an ever-wider variety of approved and up-todate information, based on sound Catholic principles.

The other guest speaker, Miss Harriette Miller Malley of Greenwich, Conn., originator of Christopher Corners, described the project of providing shelves of religious books in book stores, drug stores, and the like, as well as in lending libraries. Miss Malley said that such Christopher Shelves are being requested and given, to the mutual benefit of proprietor and the zealous Christopher in many of our large cities and towns. There is an equal need for them in numerous villages and, for that matter, in all the inhabited areas of the world.

A social hour and tea followed the library

BROTHER CECILIAN ANTONY, F.S.C., Secretary

NEWS AND NOTES

ACRL MONOGRAPHS

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Since many fine manuscripts are constantly being crowded out of the various professional library journals on account of space limitations, the Publications Committee of the Association of College and Reference Libraries is about to inaugurate a series of occasional papers which will be known as ACRL Monographs and will appear at three to four month intervals. Format will be in book-face multilith, with the cover designed by a well-known typographer. Issue No. 1, scheduled for January 1952, will be a study on William Beer, the famous New Orleans librarian, by Joe W. Kraus, librarian of Madison College. Among other manuscripts now being considered by the Committee are contributions on the history of reference service, librarians as bookmen, the structure of the Soviet academies, and the like.

Further manuscripts pertinent to all phases of academic and reference librarianship are now being sought. Authors need not be members of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, but, since the same editorial standards as have been set up for College and Research Libraries, the Association's main publication, will be mainmined, the approval of a manuscript by at least three members of the Committee is required before publication. The present members of the Committee are: Mrs. Frances B. Jenkins, David K. Maxfield, Felix Reichmann, Rolland E. Stevens, Colton Storm, Maurice F. Tauber, Clyde Walton, Jr., John C. Wyllie, and Lawrence F. Thompson, chairman. Manuscripts submitted for their consideration should be addressed only to Chairman Thompson at the University of Kentucky Library, Lexington, Kentucky.

All issues will be separately priced, de-

pending on cost of manufacture, and may be ordered separately, although it is recommended that standing orders be placed, if possible. Orders should be addressed only to the Business Manager, David K. Maxfield, at the Chicago Undergraduate Division of the University of Illinois Library, Chicago 11, Illinois. The cost of issue No. 1 has been set at thirty-five cents, although it is possible that future issues may sometimes be somewhat more expensive.

LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATES Marywood College

Rita ABBOTT, assistant, New York Public Li-brary, New York, N. Y.

Mary Helen BURKE, assistant, Buffalo Public Li-brary, Buffalo, N. Y. Sister M. ENRICA, O.S.B., librarian, St. Bene-dict Convent, Bristow, Va. Louise GEROULO, librarian, Mercy Hospital,

Buffalo, N. Y. Anna Mae GREELEY, assistant, Seton Hall Uni-

versity Library, South Orange, N. J. Loraine KELLEHER, assistant, Duquesne Uni-

versity Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. Louise SHEGELSKI, circulation assistant, Oster-hout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Jayne SMYTH, assistant librarian, St. John's Uni-

versity, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joan STEPANAUCKAS, Overseas Library Ser-

vice, Nuremburg, Germany. Sister M. CARMELA (Buchanan), G.N.S.H., teacher-librarian, St. Joan of Arc School, Jack-son Heights, N. Y. Sister M. FRANCIS OF ASSISI (McKenna),

G.N.S.H., teacher-librarian, St. Leo's School, Corona, N. Y. Sister M. FRANCITA (Reddon), I.H.M., li-

brarian, St. Mary's High School, Manhasset,

Sister M. MARTINA (LaCroix), R.S.M., teacherlibrarian, Convent of Mercy Normal School, Albany, N. Y. Sister M. ST. AGATHA (Doe), G.N.S.H., li-

brarian, Christ the King High School, Atlanta,

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BOOK NOTES

REFERENCE BOOKS Evaluated by the Committee on Reference Books

[Editor's note: At the 25th Annual Conference, the Executive Council approved the establishment of the Committee on Reference Books, whose purpose would be the examination of all reference works, particularly subscription books and other similar publications, and the preparation of reviews for publication in the CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD.

The chairman of the Committee is William J. Roehrenbeck, formerly Librarian at Fordham University and currently Assistant Library Director of the Free Public Library, Jersey City, New Jersey.

We are happy to present the first of the series of reviews beginning with this issue. Other reviews will follow monthly thereafter.]

CLAUDIA, Sister Mary, I.H.M. Guide to the Documents of Pius XII (1939-1949). Newman, 1951. 229p. \$6.

This is a bibliography of all papal documents from March 3, 1939, to March 1, 1949, with an appendix providing bibliographical information for a selection of documents from March 2 through December, 1949. Originally intended as a supplement to the Guide to the Encyclicals, it includes not only official pronouncements found in Acta Apostolicae Sedis, but also allocutions and informal addresses. As stated in the Preface: "It has aimed to list, therefore, all texts which have appeared in print in official or semi-official publications."

Documents are listed chronologically and are numbered. Information about each document includes the title (i.e., initial words, e.g., Mystici Corporis Christi), type of document, date, indication of content, and the Latin superscription (for official pronouncements). This is followed by references to the sources where the text of the document can be found. Translations are given next, arranged alphabetically by language. Commentaries, if any, are given at the end of each entry. All titles not personally examined by the author are marked with an asterisk.

Preceding the main listing is a 14-page bibliography of general collections of documents, biographies, and commentaries. Appendix I contains a selection of 1949 documents; Appendix II is a chronological list of encyclicals with reference by number to the main listing of documents. The

22-page index lists subjects, titles, and names, with reference to the entry number of the document.

The author admits to a "certain unevenness in the languages represented in the translations", due to the inaccessibility of certain material, particularly foreign periodicals for the war years. This in no way mars a generally excellent bibliographical tool. Sister Claudia has produced an unusually accurate and complete work. The publishers have contributed to its success by providing a most handsome format.

This bibliography is recommended for all libraries whose users have any occasion to consult papal documents.

Encyclopaedia Britannica World Atlas. G. Donald Hudson, geographical editor; Clarence B. Odell, chief of cartography department. Under the general editorial direction of Walter Yust, editor of Encyclopaedia Britannica. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. [c1951)] \$25.

In 1942 Encyclopaedia Britannica published its first world atlas. According to the editor: "Before the first edition was in print, plans for continuous revision and improvement were put into effect looking toward a new era volume. This [the 1951 edition] is that volume."

The atlas is divided into five sections: I. The World Scene; II. Political-Physical Maps; III. Geographical Summaries; IV. Geographical Comparisons; V. Glossary and Index.

Section I contains 41 plates depicting "world distributions". For the most part they consist of world maps, using Goode's Homolusine Equalarea Projection on a scale of 1:100,000,000. They cover many geographical aspects, such as global views centered on different areas, population, languages, climate, soils, vegetation, agriculture, mining, transport, trade, etc. The compiler, or the source of each map, is carefully noted, and graphs and legends are uniformly excellent. These maps are followed by a series of 29 plates containing an interspersion of small maps and text covering the field of world political geography. This falls into two parts: associations based on agreement, e.g., United Nations; aggregations based on law, e.g., United States and possessions, Commonwealth of Nations, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, etc. Information about each region includes, with the text, tables showing area, population (for the most part, 1948), political status, year status was attained, events defining status, and form of administration for each political division. This section is probably the most valuable portion of the atlas, although the bibliography which concludes it is somewhat mediocre and inadequate.

BOOK NOTES

Section II contains 111 political-physical maps, arranged on a regional basis, with full treatment for the states of the United States. These maps were prepared by Rand McNally and are part of the Cosmo Series. Unfortunately the physical aspect is subordinated to the political and, except for the height of mountains, the user is given no concept of elevation. In general, the United States, Europe, and South America receive adequate treatment. Asia is also covered sufficiently except for Iran and Afghanistan. Africa is treated in a somewhat sketchy manner.

Section III comprises a series of tables, with photographs, of statistics about regions and countries within those regions. For statistics 1938 is used as the base year and data are carried through subsequent years as far as information is available. Statistics cover population, area, production, com-munications, trade, and military forces. Values, weights, and measures are converted to U.S. Standards. Data on military forces have little contemporary value since they are based on the year 1940. An excellent bibliography of sources follows each regional summary.

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Sections IV and V contain geographical comparisons, glossary of geographical terms, and an

index to the political-physical maps.

In general, this atlas represents a considerable achievement for the editors and publishers. would probably be possible to discover flaws in the statistics and in the cartographic details. committee would welcome some system of layercoloring in such a volume and would recommend a revision of photographs in the geographical summaries. The atlas is recommended for all libraries that can afford it.

WILLIAM J. ROEHRENBECK

RYAN, M. Lillian. A Fifteen Year Survey of the Illinois Unit of the Catholic Library Association, 1936-1951. Chicago, Illinois Unit of the Catholic Library Association, 1951. 22p. \$.50 prepaid, from Sister M. Serena, O.P., Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.

The Catholic Library Association enthusiastically promotes the establishment of local units so that members in different regions can get together to discuss their individual problems. Comparatively few members of the Catholic Library Association can travel long distances to the national conventions, but many of them can find the time and the resources necessary to attend the local unit meetings. These units, therefore, perform a vitally necessary function in the national organization, and the success of the Catholic Library Association will be measured, to a great extent, by the activity of the local units.

For fifteen years the Illinois Unit has been meeting annually or semi-annually, and during that span of years much has been accomplished to raise the standards and practice of Catholic librarianship in that state. Members who have attended these meetings are aware of the many benefits they have received from the papers which have been read, from the discussions which have ensued, and from the opportunities presented to them to meet their associates in the library field.

But from attending a meeting or two it is impossible to appreciate adequately what has been accomplished in the span of fifteen years. achieve such an evaluation, a history of the Illi-nois Unit was necessary. To suggest such a history, of course, is the easiest thing in the world, but the actual research and writing is quite another matter.

Wisely, the Illinois Unit entrusted this task to Miss M. Lillian Ryan, librarian of The New World, the indefatigable publicity director of the Illinois Unit, as well as a loyal member since the very beginning. Miss Ryan has succeeded admirably. The history relates the facts worth recalling from each meeting. Hers is the scriptural story of the mustard seed, and one sees the Unit grow from a handful of struggling librarians to a vigorous group numbering about five hundred.

Present members of the Unit will be enlightened to learn what has been accomplished in the past. This knowledge will inspire them to continue their apostolate and to set even loftier goals for the future. From the brochure, members of other units will be able to learn how their confreres in Illinois have busied themselves. Perhaps now other units will publish similar accounts of their activities, so that librarians can become aware of the real extent and strength of the Catholic Library movement in the United States.

HARRY C. KOENIG

MARITAIN, Jacques. Philosophy of Nature. Tr. by Imelda C. Byrne. Philosophical Li-198p. brary, 1951.

Any book from the pen of Professor Jacques Maritain deserves a wide reading-response from those interested in contemporary intellectual developments. The latest English version of his basic concept of the philosophy of nature and its relationships to metaphysics and the empiriological and empiriometrical sciences is no exception. After a general historical survey of the Greek and medieval view of the philosophy of nature and its apparent eclipse by modern positivistic and mathematical adumbrations, he brings this relative wisdom out into the full-view of contemporary philosophical and scientific investigations. By means of keen, clear, and penetrating analysis he points out the field of science illumined by this body of philosophical knowledge and how it must be viewed in order to comprehend the total realm of mobile being with its complementary modern scientific interpretations. The bibliographical lists of related books and articles by Professor Maritain is a welcome addition, but it is difficult to see why the article by Yves Simon, "Maritain's Philosophy of the Sciences", which is hardly more than a resumé of the present book, should be reprinted as an appendix. There are several typographical errors and one could quarrel with the equivalence of "monkey-metaphysician" with "rational animal" (p. 19) in Maritain's text.

THEODORE E. JAMES

RENOIRTE, Fernand. Cosmology: Elements of a Critique of the Sciences and of Cosmology. Tr. by James F. Coffey. Wagner, 1950. 256p. \$3.50

Assuming that the unnatural segregation of the science and philosophy of nature is due to a lack of a common ground of understanding, Professor Renoirte attempts to give a middle-of-the-road explanation of cosmology in its broadest aspects. In one sense he is very successful: by a series of well-chosen classical scientific experiments the subject-matter, method, and results of scientific cosmology are clearly and simply brought to a point where the philosophical cosmologist can view them objectively. The vice-versa procedure does not work out as well for the philosopher. The traditional explanation of hylomorphism is critically evaluated out of existence for scientific reasons, and a scientific account of that "theory" leaves the philosophical cosmology quite empty. The common ground of cosmologies becomes that of science, and the limitations of the scientific method are forgotten when it is used to evaluate the philosophical approach. His "proof" of hylo-morphism appears built upon the assumption that material reality is essentially quantified, spatial, and temporal.

The author's citation of St. Thomas may give the impression that he is following the Angelic Doctor in his treatment of the philosophy of nature. That such is not the case appears when one puts the quoted texts back into their original context (e.g., p. 101). He is, also, somewhat unscientifically "daltoniste" in interpreting the reaction of a color-blind individual to green (p. 118).

Father Coffey is to be commended for a quite exact translation of the French of the second revised edition. However, omissions occur on pp. 16 and 234; "in your mouth" may be a congruent rendering of "sous le bras" (p. 224) but "possible" (p. 231) is a confusing translation of "impossible", and "l'expérience" in some contexts should be "experiment". Furthermore, St. Thomas would scarcely approve of what "steam" does to his analogous explanation of prime matter when it (steam) serves as a translation of "aer" (pp. 214-215).

This work will be generally useful to the student of philosophy in terms of an orientation in scientific method, procedure, and results but it seems out of place as the fifth volume in The Philosophical Series of the Higher Institute of Philosophy, University of Louvain, Belgium.

THEODORE E. JAMES

MELVILLE, Herman. Moby-Dick; or, The Whale. Introduction by Sherman Paul. Dutton, 1950. \$1,25

This in an American edition of Everyman's Library. It is a great novel, attractively bound. The print is large, the paper is good, and it is introduced by a brief though provocative essay by Sherman Paul.

HOWARD R. FLOAN

ROPER, Reverend Harold, S.J. Jesus in His Own Words. Newman, 1951. 314p. \$3.25

MARTINDALE, Reverend C. C., S.J. Can Christ Help Me? Newman, 1950. 205p. \$2.25

These two books are complementary. The first contains all the extant utterances of Jesus Christ woven into a pattern by subsidiary commentaries on the meaning of words and just enough historical background to give them their proper setting. From it anyone will receive a complete picture of what Jesus Himself presents as the essential elements of Christianity and what is expected of His followers. The second book presupposes some knowledge of the historical Christ, His life and teachings, though even these are summarized throughout as a background. Father Martindale's purpose is not to convey information so much as to present Christ as someone who can help us in a living way. The Words of Jesus make clear to the reader what Christ wants him to be and do: the help of Christ is ready at hand for the execu-tion of His requests. Both books contribute much to our knowledge of what a Christian should be and how Christlikeness is actively developed.

THEODORE E. JAMES

RAMAN, Sir C. V. The New Physics: Talks on Aspects of Science. Philosophical Library, 1951. 144p. \$3.75

Though one may take issue with the author's assumption that science is "the highest form of creative art", this series of lectures is a concrete example of how artistic an eminent physicist can be in his explanation of certain practical facets of science. The 1930 winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics originally delivered these essays via radio to the people of India. Their subject-matter has broad appeal to all who are interested in the soil, weather, glass, electricity, the stellar universe and the nature, method, and purpose of the practical sciences. The author gives the layman an interesting introduction to these aspects of the human investigation of nature. His style and language add delight to a very pleasant reading experience.

THOMAS AUSTIN

THUCYDIDES. The History of the Peloponnesian War. Tr. by Richard Crawley. Dutton, 1950. \$1.25

The publishers of the American edition of this Greek classic have done a valuable service for all students of the Humanities and of the History of Western Civilization. The new format and ten have a welcome eye-appeal lacking in the older edition in the Everyman's Library. Its evident readability will do much to overcome any initial reluctance to delve into the contents of this age-old classic.

BOOK NOTES

THOMAS AQUINAS, St. Selected Writings. Ed. by Reverend Martin D'Arcy, S.J. Everyman Library. Dutton, 1950. 283p. \$1.25

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This is a new American edition of Father D'Arcy's Aquinas selections. The following works of St. Thomas are here represented: Sermons, the liturgy for the Feast of Corpus Christi, the two Sommae, the commentaries on Aristotle's On the Soul and Metaphysics, on Dionysius' Concerning Divine Names, and On Being and Essence, and the disputed question On Truth. Where available the English Dominican translation, slightly revised, was used; elsewhere new translations were made for this volume.

The large number of works cited does not result in a juxtaposition of unrelated Thomistic tidbits for two reasons: each selection is intelligible in itself; and because the editor makes perfectly clear the principle governing the choice and the

arrangement of the selections (pp. xiii-xiv).

There are many books of Aquinas selections now available for readings in humanities, philosophy and theology, medieval civilization, and other fields. This volume is still the most distinguished of such readings on three grounds: the diverse works quoted; the presence here of works elsewhere untranslated; and because the editor has understood that Thomas is a saint, a theologian, and a philosopher in that order. The picture is a true one.

JAMES V. MULLANEY

SMITH, Charles Edward. Innocent III, Church Defender. Louisiana State University Press, 1951. 203p. \$3.50

Professor Smith's book is a study of certain aspects of the pontificate of Innocent III (1198-1216) rather than a biography of the great medieval pope or a general account of his reign. The author is concerned chiefly with Innocent as a defender of clerical rights and liberties and as a reformer of evils and abuses in the Church. There is also a chapter on Innocent's relations with the rulers of eastern Europe and one on the Pope's crusading plans after the miscarriage of the Fourth Crusade in 1204. The book is informative on the specialized topics with which it deals, but it would have been improved if the author had given more background to his material and greater integration to his study.

JOHN C. OLIN

DORÉ, Paul Gustave. The Bible Illustrated. Pilsbury, 1951. \$2.25

We are debtors to the publishers for this well-executed edition of some of the most appealing work from the genius of Paul Gustave Doré. These 106 engravings thunder forth the artist's robust, daring, massive, and Vosgian conception of the message of the Old and New Testament. It is hoped that such an inexpensive offering of a priceless treasure will accomplish its purpose of leading more people to a realistic interest in the story of God's love for man. Everyone will profit

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 \$3.50
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 The development of the liturgical movement from the nineteenth century to Pius X, with a study of the men and the ideas behind the movement.

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from a thoughtful perusal of the picture-story on each page.

T. EARLE

GARRIGOU-LAGRANGE, Reverend Reginald, O.P. The Three Ways of the Spiritual Life. Tr. from the French. Newman, 1950. 112p. \$2.

This reprint of the 1938 edition treats of the elementary principles of the ascetical and mystical life and is a succinct presentation of the basic points developed at greater length in this out-standing Dominican theologian's Perfection chrétienne et contemplation and L'Amour de Dieu et la Croix de Jésus. Since the interior life is essential for all and since no one can exert a really profound influence on his fellow-men without it, Father R. Garrigou-Lagrange has done all a service by reducing the interior life to its basic elements and showing how one may cultivate and develop it. The appeal of this work derives main-ly from the method of presentation, which leans heavily on the analogy of the interior life to the periods of development of the physical life and to the levels or stages in the spiritual growth of the Apostles. The teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas, St. John of the Cross, St. Teresa of Avila, and St. Catherine of Siena are harmoniously united to present the traditional account of the ascetical and mystical life.

THEODORE E. JAMES

BUTLER, Samuel. The Essential Samuel Butler. Selected with an Introduction by G. D. H. Cole. Dutton, 1950, 544p. \$3.75

Mr. Cole has assembled in one volume a representative selection of Butler's writings, and he has prefaced his collection with a brief essay in which he expresses an uncritical admiration for Butler. Erewhon and The Way of all Flesh are represented in abridged form only. All of Erewhon Revisited, the most caustic of Butler's attacks upon revealed religion, has been omitted. Hence much of Butler's blasphemy is missing in this volume. But no editor can dispel the bitterness and gloom of Butler's works, for these are essential Samuel Butler. His irony and satire are weakened by the vagueness of his own fluctuating position, they are perverted by his determination to caricature the Christian faith.

HOWARD R. FLOAN

SIFFERD, Calvin S. Residence Hall Counseling. McKnight & McKnight, n.d. 238p. \$3.

A straightforward account of the problems encountered at the University of Illinois in connection with the healthy adjustment of under-graduates to the new environment of college life and how the Residence Hall Counseling program has helped the students in the solution of their academic, personal, physical, or social difficulties. It contains much good information and assistance for all who are active in counseling at the college level. Record and report blanks are included and explained.

CAYRÉ, Reverend Fulbert R., A.A. The Vital Christian. Tr. by Robert C. Healey. Kenedy, 1951. 137p. \$2.

Father Cayré presents to the layman many practical considerations for a spiritual revivescence in the spheres of work, marriage, and society. Without descending to the narrow confines of individual situations he outlines the way a believing and practising Christian layman may actualize the theological virtues in the ordinary activities of his everyday life. Real strength derives from a practical mysticism centered in faith, hope, and charity. A helpful book for those who must be sanctified "in the marketplace".

THEODORE E. JAMES

AMABEL DU COEUR DE JÉSUS, Mother M. The Doctrine of the Divine Indwelling. Tr. by a Discalced Carmelite. Newman, 1950. 150p. \$2.25

Though primarily addressed to Carmelites, this outpouring of affective desire contains much that helpful for every soul aspiring to the heights and depths of the interior life lived in, with, and for God. The Prayer of Sister Elizabeth, on which it is a commentary, is an embryonic treatise on the whole spiritual life, and Rev. Mother M Amabel shows how it will lead those who pray it to mature adulthood of union with the "Three-Personed God" within. Heartfully recommended for meditative and contemplative consideration by

GRISAR, Reverend Hartmann, S.J. Martin Luther, His Life and Work. Ed. by Arthur Preuss. Newman, 1950. 609p. \$4.75

The Newman Press has made another contribution to the preservation of outstanding scholarly works with the lithographed reprint of Father Grisar's objective historical and psychological study of Martin Luther. It presents the basic these of his original three-volume edition (1911-12) in German and the six-volume translation (1913-17) in English. Emphasis is placed upon the mental development of Luther and the emotional conflicts which conditioned it. Viewed in the background of the sixteenth century struggles, Luther is seen, among other things, to be a forceful indictment against many who claim to be his most faithful admirers.

BENEDICTINES (eds) The Holy Rule of Saint Benedict. Grail, 1950. 95p. Paper, \$1; bound, \$2.

This Christian classic, bridging the centurits, now appears in a handy modern form, thanks to the Monks of St. Meinrad and jussu superioris. Students of history, of the monastic orders, of the classics, and of Christian tradition will be pleased with this handy form, as will also the monks, nuns, and oblates of St. Benedict. Cardinal Gasquet's Introduction, Pope Pius XII's Sermon on St. Benedict, a topical index, and the oblate's Epitome complete the volume.

BOOK NOTES

OBRIEN, Christopher (ed) Watchword of the Saints. Grail, 1950. 73p. \$1.50

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One of the most fruitful delights of even discursive reading is the making of a commonplace book, a blank book in which one notes down striking passages encountered in this or that author. Such a collection of passages affords a restful bourne in idle moments, a spur of inspiration in trouble or perplexity, and a source of strength in trial, for, as a great master of the spiritual life has wisely said, "the soul is dyed the colour of its leisure thoughts".

Amidst the hustling activities of the work-a-day world perhaps there is less opportunity now than than there was in the past for the making of such a book. To meet the need this little volume will answer quite adequately for many men and women of the day. On the desk or on the bed-side table, this collection of aphorisms will be ready to hand, with a thought for each day of the year from the writings of the saints; and if the habit be formed of taking it up for a few moments in the morning, at the end of the day, or whenever convenient, the thoughtful consideration of the many gems it contains cannot fail to enrich the understanding of life.

ALASTAIR GUINAN

DONOHUE, James J. The Theory of Literary Kinds. Vol. II: The Ancient Classes of Poetry. Loras College Press, 1949. 200p. \$3.50

This work was begun as a doctoral dissertation at the University of Iowa. It is an historical survey of ancient conception of literary genres. This volume deals particularly with the eight classes of poetry distinguished by the critics of antiquity. By drawing upon minor as well as major critics, the author examines the development of critical theory within each class from early Greek times to the period of the later Empire. Though needlessly stiff in style, it organizes valuable critical material and thus it should be useful to the student of classical poetry.

HOWARD R. FLOAN

O'HANLON, Sister Mary Ellen, O.P. The Heresy of Race. Rosary College, 1950. 51p. 506

This booklet is recommended to all as worthy of careful reading and study. It presents and answers in detail some current questions and problems involved in race relationships especially as they concern Negroes. The first essay shows the extent to which prejudices have influenced "Catholics" in the practice and defense of their uncatholic attitudes. The second contrasts racism and certain basic principles of Christianity. Thus the heresy of racism appears in all its defiling corruption. The bibliography of suggested literature will be of interest and service to those who desire to pursue the problem at greater length.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE Helen L. Butler, Ph.D., Editor Marywood College, Scranton, Pa.

DAY, Helen Caldwell. Color, Ebony. Sheed, 1951. 182p. \$2.25

The life-story of a young Negro convert of our own day. Unaware of race prejudice during her early school days, Helen Caldwell later suffered a rude awakening when she experienced ostracism not only by whites but also by her own race which, according to the author, has a definite caste system. However, Helen could match every experience of prejudice with incidents of great kindness, charity, and loving attention from friends.

The brief account covers the varied religious experiences of her family, her parents' divorce, and her own unfortunate marriage. In New York, while studying nursing, her difficulties were resolved by a priest whose instruction and direction fanned the embers of a burning love for God. Later, contact with members of the House of Hospitality strengthened her love for those less fortunate than herself.

Told straightforwardly and convincingly, without maudlin sentimentality, this is a gripping story, and should be a must on everyone's reading list. For some it will be a textbook showing race prejudice in its true light; for others (unfortunately, many of them Catholics) it will bring a blush of shame to their cheeks. For all it should be inspiration to love God and to rejoice in the Mystical Body.

SISTER ANNA DANIEL, O.P. Mt. St. Dominic Academy Caldwell, New Jersey

MACFIE, Harry. Wasa-Wasa: A Tale of Trails and Treasure in the Far North; with Hans G. Westerlund. Tr. from the Swedish by F. H. Lyon. Norton, 1951. 288p. \$3.

A Swede with a Scottish name tells of the hunting, trapping, and prospecting for gold he and his partner did in northern Canada and Alaska during the late 1890's and the early 1900's. Wolves, Indians, cold, privation, forest fires, none brought the partners so close to death as did the attempt to pump dry an under-water mine. Not at all "literary", this is good yarn-spinning which should appeal to boys who liked Guthrie's Big Sky in the edition prepared for younger readers. H. L. B.

NORWORTH, Howard. Pathway of the Padres. Shield-Way Pub. Co., 1715 W. 6th St., Los Angeles 17, 1951. 144p. paper, \$1.50

Written with affectionate pride (and an occasional split infinitive, plus an over-use of dashes) each brief chapter of this book sketches the fascinating history of one or two of the twenty-

three Franciscan missions of California—their establishment and growth, secularization, decay, and restoration. In the vignettes, enlivened with occasional legends, anecdotes, and bits of mission lore, and with some slight attempt to indicate the contribution of the mission padres to civilization, one meets briefly the early friars and some of the outstanding leaders, both good and bad, of the Spanish exploring parties. An attractive pen sketch of a mission precedes each chapter. Maps serve to link the old with the new by showing the development that has followed the old Camino Real, the rough pathway of the padres, now U.S. Route 101.

SISTER AGNESE, S.C.C. Central Catholic High School Reading, Pennsylvania

PLUMMER, Catherine. The Rose on the Summit. Putnam, 1951, 244p. \$3.

Four days preceding commencement at a convent school near Boston, which we share through the eyes and sensitive reactions of Nodie O'Con-nor, a gifted 17-year-old senior who longs to be an artist. Besides Nodie there are: Francesca, wise, lovely and courageous; Sister Philomena, Sister Carmelita, and other faculty members; and most important, Mother Sacred Heart, a valiant, if terrifying, superior who for thirty years has ruled the school with an iron hand minus any velvet glove. One wonders about the portraiture of the last individual. Those who know religious life in its actuality will recall religious with characterstics akin to Mother Sacred Heart's: strong mentality, executive ability, rigid discipline, se-verity to self before others. But they will not, I think, associate these religious with the uncontrolled temper, the uncouth manner, the haughty, impolite reprimands to her Sisters before students, that seem to be Mother Sacred Heart's chief The author shows us the reasons for Mother's strange weaknesses, and although at the conclusion of the story one understands, sympathizes, and perhaps admires this strong-weak woman, one still wonders!

SISTER JAMES ELLEN, S.C.N.
Nazareth College
Louisville, Kentucky

ROUNDS, Ruth. Saint Santa Claus. Illus. by Mabel Jones Woodbury. Dutton, 1951. 128p. \$2.25

Ten-year-old Barry Spinner and the little refugee, Moselle, were the only survivors when a passenger plane crashed in the Swiss Alps on Christmas Eve. Seen only by Barry was their rescuer, Brother Klaus, the 15th-century St. Nicholas of Flüeli, who guided them down the mountains to Barry's waiting parents and the good nuns of the hospice. Generously illustrated, the book successfully combines realism with spiritual values and the feeling for Christmas. A year-round story for upper grades and junior high. H. L. B.

Children's Illustrated Classics. Dutton. \$1.75 each

Tom Brown's Schooldays, Treasure Island, Little Women, Hawthorne's Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales, and Carola Oman's Robin Hood, all illus. by S. Van Abbe, Princess and the Goblins, Princess and Curdie, Swiss Family Robinson, Grimm's Fairy Tales, and Pinocchio, illus. by Charles Folkard; Ballantyne's Coral Island, illus by Leo Bates; Black Beauty, illus. by Lucy Kemp-Welch; Heidi, illus. by Vincent O. Cohen; Arabian Nights, illus. by Joan Kiddell-Monroe.

An attractive, well-illustrated imported seties, each volume with eight full-page, full-color illustrations, and numerous smaller black-and-white drawings. Cover and end papers use a repetitude design, different for each book. The paper is good, the print clear, and the illustrations richly colored. In some of the volumes the plates are pages apart from the scenes they depict, but in such cases, the plate bears a page notation. In one volume (Princess and the Goblins) the artist has slipped on one detail of the story, a fact young eyes would be quick to notice. Inner margins are unfortunately a bit narrow for contemplated re-binding. Not all the stories are appropriate age-level for junior-senior high school, but Tom Brown's Schooldays, Wonder Book, Tanglewood Tales, Grimm, Arabian Nights, and Black Beauty will make thrifty and inviting additions to the collection.

HOGEBOOM, Amy. Christopher Columbus and His Brothers. Illus. by the Author. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, 1951. 188p. \$2.50

Easy enough for fifth-sixth grades, this story-account of Columbus and his family is interesting enough for the junior-high age. Throughout the narrative, which covers his father's wool-shop days, the map-making years, the Spanish period, and the three great voyages, the focus is on the loyalty and mutual love of the three brothers. Columbus the sailor, Bartholomew the map-maker, and Diego the priest.

H. L. B.

BERTRANDE, Sister. Devotedly Yours. Newman, 1951, 400p. \$3.

One of four Sisters chosen to make a Holy Year pilgrimage shares, with true Sisterly thought-fulness, her privilege with her community through letters describing the scenes they see. The result is a delightful addition to the travel shelves, which may also help fill the call for books about Sisters. Will probably appeal only to older girls.

SISTER M. FRANCIS, S.H.N.

Holy Name Academy Seattle, Washington

BOOK NOTES

SCHNEIDER, Herman. Everyday Weather and How It Works. Illus. by Jeanne Bendick. McGraw-Hill, 1951. 189p. \$2.75

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This practical book for supplementary reading in junior-high general science classes answers most of the questions young people ask about the weather and suggests others they have not thought about. Simple weather experiments are accompanied by clear drawings. Detailed instructions for building a home-made weather bureau will be welcomed by classes looking for a worthwhile project. Illustrations by Jeanne Bendick add to the text's interest. The little folk thymes frequently quoted ("Dark clouds in the west/Stay indoors and rest") are explained in the final chapter. Since there is an index, the book makes a good reference source for weather inquiries.

SISTER M. ALLISON, I.H.M. South Catholic High School Scranton, Pennsylvania

SHEEHY, Maurice S. Head over Heels: A Guide for the Better Self. Farrar, 1951. 178p. \$2.75

This slight volume attempts to give to the "Better Self" aid and encouragement in its efforts to regulate correctly its relations with itself, its neighbor, and God. Most of the examples are drawn from Monsignor Sheehy's experiences as a naval chaplain, but because they are simple and

credible they will appeal to all. Though not written for young people, the book will appeal to both boys and girls. The title is taken from Monsignor Sheehy's definition of religion as "falling head over heels in love with God", and the book is filled with the joyous freedom which comes to those who abandon themselves to the Providential care of God.

SISTER MARGARET ROSE, C.D.P. Our Lady of the Lake College San Antonio, Texas

WALDEN, Amelia. A Girl Called Hank. Morrow, 1951. 254p. \$2.50

Another school-sports story, with such emphasis on athletics that Hank's senior year is one basketball game after another. The fast tempo, conflicts, and romance will please younger highschool girls, but the more discerning will recognize the exaggeration and unreality in teacher-pupil relationship, and in the character delineation. Miss Walden, in this as in some of her other stories, uses the theme of an adolescent struggling against authority in the person of a maladjusted adult. In this case the basketball coach is helped to find a solution to her problem by the unselfishness and maturity of the adolescent. Schools with limited budgets may invest in more important fare.

SISTER M. FRANCIS, S.H.N. Holy Name Academy Seattle, Washington

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BAILEY, Ralph Edgar. Tim's Fight for the Valley. Dutton, 1951. 246p. \$2.50

Reclamation and soil conservation are the theme of this interesting, informative, and entertaining book. Tim Blake, called home from college, is confronted by two problems: the scheming of an unscrupulous neighbor to buy the family farm; and the discovery that erosion is damaging the soil. He decides his job is to reclaim the soil and to fight the neighbor's plans. Seemingly insurmountable obstacles almost prevent him from achieving his goal. His romance hits a snag. But he carries through.

Lengthy descriptions of reclamation methods and technical terms may limit the interest of readers. Young people in rural areas and those interested in the topic will find pleasure and information in its pages.

SISTER ANNA DANIEL, O.P. Mt. St. Dominic Academy Caldwell, New Jersey

HEUMAN, William. Wonder Boy. Morrow, 1951. 186p. \$2.50

Frank Malloy, once a big-league catcher, now a semi-pro, discovers Ad Preston, a 17-year-old farm boy, the most remarkable pitcher he has ever seen. His interest aroused, Malloy heads the young lad for the big leagues and helps him stay there. Incidental to Ad's spectacular but still credible rise to professional standing is Malloy's own remarkable recovery from a ball-shy complex that ruined his earlier professional career and condemned him to brief stands with the minor leagues.

Probably not so fast-paced as the Tunis books but, like them, insistent upon good sportsmanship, entirely free from vulgarity and profanity, and certain to appeal to young baseball fans. SISTER M. AGNESE, S.C.C.

SISTER M. AGNESE, S.C.C. Central Catholic High School Reading, Pennsylvania

DALY, Maureen. The Perfect Hostess; complete etiquette and entertainment for the home. Dodd, Mead, 1950. 306p. \$3.

This latest Daly volume is addressed to a group just over the horizon of the teen-agers—to the young married crowd. Though there are parties described for children and for teen-agers, and some of the games and refreshments would be equally suitable for their juniors (and there is no denying adolescent potential interest in wedding receptions. husbands' birthday parties, and career-girl entertaining), the focus is definitely on the early twenties and a married couple in their home. Table setting, foods, drinks, activities are suggested for various kinds of parties; recipes are provided for food and drink, many of them new and different. As in all the Daly books, there is good tone and good taste.

H. L. B.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS—FALL 1951
Compiled by Grace E. Cartmell
Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N.Y.

SAUER, Julia L. The Light at Tern Rock. Illus. by George Schreiber. Viking, 1951. \$2.50. (Ages 8-10)

Ronnie and his Aunt take over the lighthouse expecting to be back home for the school play. Disappointment makes Ronnie resentful until he learns that Christmas is in the heart. A good Christmas story and a good lighthouse story.

THOMAS, Joan Gale. If Jesus Came to My House. Illus. by the Author. Lothrop, 1951. (Ages 3-7)

Simple jingles illustrated by colorful drawings tell how a little boy would greet Jesus if he came to his house. Lovely way to teach love of God, morals, and manners. Teachers will welcome and children love it.

"If Jesus came to my house and knocked upon the door I'm sure I'd be more happy than I've ever been before.

"If Jesus came to my house I'd like Him best to be About the age that I am and about the height of me."

TOWNSEND, Olga. The White-tailed Deer. Illus. by Nils Hogner. Whittlesey House, 1951. \$2.50 (Ages 10 up)

City-bred Jim Benson learns many helpful truths while on a hunting trip in the Maine woods. A wise guide, two baby fawns, and some backwoods children teach Jim that "getting is giving". Poetically written, beautifully illustrated, and a rattling good nature story.

TREADGOLD, Mary. The Mystery of Polly Harris. Illus. by Pat Marriot. Doubleday, 1951. \$2.50 (Ages 11-15)

Caroline and Mike expected to be immersed in Latin and algebra. The very day they arrived in London, the furtive actions of their fellow student and strange happenings plunged them into excitement. A thriller—but good.

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